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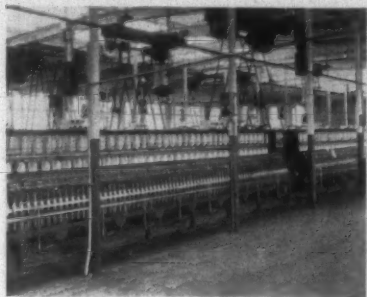
INSTITUTE FOR
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TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 46

APRIL 5, 1934

No. 6



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TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 46—No. 6

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Board Settles Labor Dispute At Cleveland Cloth Mills

THE hearing before the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board of the labor dispute at the Cleveland Cloth Mills, Shelby, N. C., was followed with more than usual interest. The matter was looked upon as a test case that would set a precedent in the settlement of future troubles.

Union workers at this mill appealed from a ruling of the state board in which it was set forth that the board lacked power to force the mill to sign a working agreement with the union. A second important point related to the ruling of the board in regard to re-employment of several of the strikers.

The terms under which the case was settled by the national board are given below. The union has gone on record as being satisfied with the recommendations of the board, which upheld the state board in the more important points of the case.

The recommendations of the national board, which have been accepted by both parties concerned, are as follows:

"The Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board concurs in the six recommendations of the Cotton Textile Industrial Relations Board as cited above. The Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board makes the following recommendations:

"1. We would respectfully call attention to and emphasize the provisions and procedure in Section XVII of the code of fair practice for cotton textile industry, designed to give application to Section 7A of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and we urge management and employees when differences arise as to any problems of working conditions to avail themselves promptly of the provisions and procedure set forth in said Section XVII in a spirit of mutual interest and good faith. The essence of these provisions and procedures is prompt action based upon full and friendly discussions of differences participated in by representatives of both management and labor.

"2. To facilitate the settlement of differences, when after full and friendly discussions participated in by management and employees under the terms and procedure of Section XVII, there is failure to arrive at a satisfactory adjustment of differences, we recommend and request the organization of a local mediation board composed of at least two local citizens, one to be designated by the employees and one by the employer. Such a board shall be confirmed by the Cotton Textile State Industrial Re-

lations Board and certified to the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board. It is provided, however, that in case of disagreement between the representative of the employees and the representative of the employer composing such mediation board, this board shall be further increased by the selection of a third member by the two members already constituted; this third member in turn to be confirmed by the Cotton Textile State Industrial Relations Board and certified to the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board. In case of disagreement as to the choice of a third member by the two chosen representatives of employer and the employee, the third member shall be designated by the Cotton Textile State Industrial Relations Board. In case of failure on the part of the local mediation board to arrive at a settlement or satisfactory adjustment of differences, appeal shall be made as provided in Section XVII of the cotton textile code to the cotton textile State Industrial Relations Board and to the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board.

"3. The management and the employees agree to live up to the provisions of the cotton textile code and that under no circumstances shall there be stoppage of work in any department of the mill either through strike or lockout or other concerted activity whatsoever, until full procedure of Section XVII of the cotton textile code has been used.

"4. Minimum wages as specified in the cotton textile code (see Schedule A, Section 3) are recognized as the minimum wages of the employees, except provisions made for sub-standard workers, and all customary differences of wages between the lowest paid workers and the more skilled and higher paid workers, shall be maintained.

"5. The management agrees under no circumstances to discriminate or penalize members of any organization of mill employees or officers of said organization for activity outside of their respective hours of employment and further agrees under no circumstances to influence the employees by persuasion, or special inducement, or otherwise, to remain out of such an organization or cease financial support of such an organization.

"6. In case of lay-off in quiet business periods or of curtailment of production due to market conditions or for any other reason, the management agrees to maintain their workers in employment in accordance with continuous term of service, allowance being made for excused or excusable absences, as said service is shown by the

(Continued on Page 18)

Fourth of A Series of Articles On Lighting in Textill Mills

By E. L. Elliott
Lighting Engineer

A WEAVE ROOM producing the standard yard-wide goods presents the greatest number of identical machines occupying a single room, with the least personal attention, to be found in all industry. In such cases it used to be the practice to install the light-units symetrically with the structural features of the room, choosing such size units, and placing them at such heights and distances as to produce a certain minimum intensity of illumination at the working plane, usually taken as 30 inches from the floor. This is technically known as "lighting the room," in distinction from lighting each machine, known as "lighting the job." The latter method is now the more generally followed, as it gives better results in lighting, with more economical use of the light. Let us apply this method to the present problem.

Since the solution of the problem must be a compromise with theory, we can proceed only by the method of trial and error. Let us see what one lamp to four looms will do.

Reference to the floor plan of a section of a weave room, shown in Fig. 1, suggests placing the lamp in the center of intersecting isles, as shown, staggering the lamps in adjacent weave alleys. All looms except those in the outer two rows, for which additional light will need to be provided, will then have the same illumination.

We can now calculate the illumination on one of the looms, which will apply to all. Let us take the loom L, and calculate the intensity across the cloth in front of the reed. The hanging height must be considered; let us try 5 feet and 7 feet above the level of the cloth.

These calculations can be quickly made by reference to Table I. Besides the lamp O nearest to the work the six surrounding lamps, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, on the plan, should be taken into account. Measuring the spacing distance from each of these to the center and two ends of the loom, and three positions between, we obtain the intensities shown on the graph, Fig. 2, F. Similar calculations for the back of the loom give the results shown

at B. Calculations from lamps placed across the weave aisles and looms do not show as good results. The lower hanging height, 5 feet above the cloth, or 8 feet above the floor, gives slightly the better result.

Now let us see what these mathematical results mean

TABLE I: INTENSITIES PRODUCED BY ONE 160-6WLI LAMP AT VARIOUS HEIGHTS AND DISTANCES

Height	Horizontal Distance in Feet																								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
4	90.0	80.4	72.0	64.8	58.4	53.0	48.6	45.0	42.0	39.6	37.5	35.7	34.2	32.8	31.5	30.3	29.2	28.2	27.2	26.3	25.4	24.5	23.6	22.8	22.0
5	72.0	64.8	58.4	53.0	48.6	45.0	42.0	39.6	37.5	35.7	34.2	32.8	31.5	30.3	29.2	28.2	27.2	26.3	25.4	24.5	23.6	22.8	22.0	21.2	20.4
6	54.0	48.6	45.0	42.0	39.6	37.5	35.7	34.2	32.8	31.5	30.3	29.2	28.2	27.2	26.3	25.4	24.5	23.6	22.8	22.0	21.2	20.4	19.6	18.8	18.0
7	45.0	40.5	37.5	35.0	33.0	31.5	30.0	28.5	27.0	25.5	24.0	22.5	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0
8	36.0	32.4	30.0	28.0	26.4	25.0	23.6	22.5	21.6	20.7	19.8	18.9	18.0	17.1	16.2	15.3	14.4	13.5	12.6	11.7	10.8	9.9	9.0	8.1	7.2
9	27.0	24.3	22.5	21.0	19.8	18.6	17.4	16.2	15.0	13.9	12.8	11.7	10.6	9.5	8.4	7.3	6.2	5.1	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	18.0	16.2	15.0	13.9	12.8	11.7	10.6	9.5	8.4	7.3	6.2	5.1	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	13.5	12.2	11.2	10.2	9.2	8.2	7.2	6.2	5.2	4.2	3.2	2.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
12	9.0	8.1	7.2	6.2	5.1	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	6.0	5.4	4.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	2.4	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

in terms of visual efficiency. In the first place the intensities found are those of the initial efficiency of the unit; they will therefore need reducing by at least 15 per cent for depreciation in normal use. This gives for the maximum and minimum on the front of the loom across the cloth 38 f. c. and 22 f. c.; and across the back, 30 f. c. and 21 f. c. In round numbers, we may consider that there is from 20 to 35 f. c. on the cloth and warp.

This is ample intensity for sharp vision where there is maximum contrast, as black print on white paper. For all white goods it will therefore be fully satisfactory, so far as seeing the goods and materials are concerned.

In the case that dark goods are woven the contrast will of course be corresponding below the maximum. Vision of maximum sharpness, however, can take place at 5 f. c., so there is a considerable factor of safety in using 20 f. c. This, together with the increased visibility at low intensity with mercury light, should afford satisfactory vision with dark colored materials.

(Continued on Page 18)

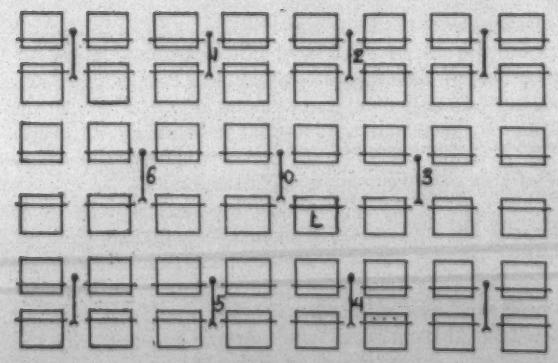


FIGURE 1

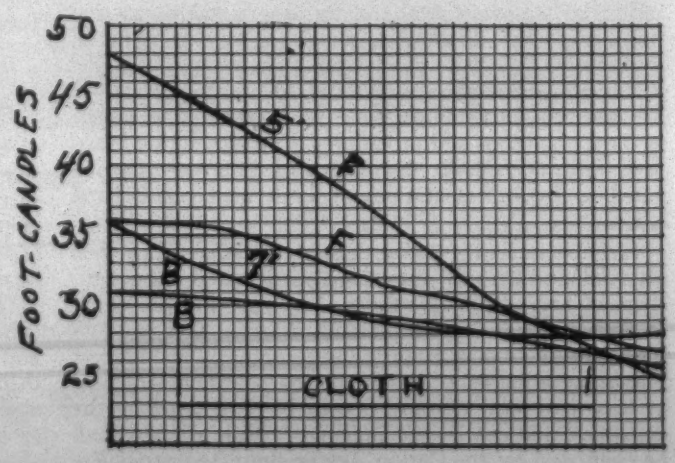
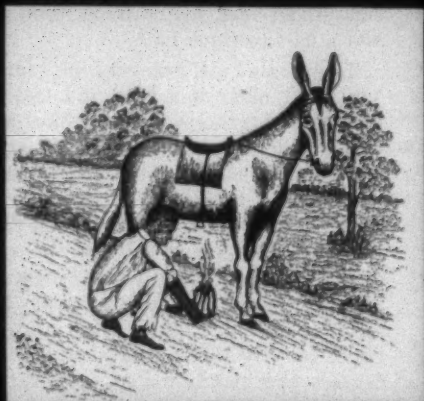


FIGURE 2

Transportation

Without



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It Wastes Your Time**

With Draper Sliding Bar Warp Stop Motions the first glance tells the Weaver whether the stop is from a Broken End or Something Else. With other stop motions she Has to Find Out—and THAT TAKES TIME.

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Dyeing and Finishing of Celanese Yarn Fabrics*

By Harry Price
Celanese Corporation of America

SO-CALLED experts on the dyeing and finishing of Celanese fabrics disagree on many points. I know of no two plants in the metropolitan area or any other part of the country for that matter who are doing everything identically the same. In our own plants we have some differences of opinion and methods, so there is no reason why others shouldn't disagree, and it is quite possible that in many things others come just as near to being right as our own people do.

HANDLING OPERATIONS

If I may borrow a quite common phrase—in fact I have heard it mentioned once before this evening—fabrics, looking at them from the dyer's point of view, may be divided into two classes: those dyed in winches and those dyed in jigs. We might possibly add a third class: those that are dyed in boil-off boxes. Each of those three, of course, is divided into sub-classes.

Jig-dyed fabrics take in satins, twills, taffetas, etc. Winch-dyed fabrics include the failles, Celanese and silk crepes, Celanese and rayon crepes, all the knitted fabrics, etc.

If we can speak of a third class, the boil-off class, we would include there the voiles and ninons.

I mention that class because in some plants the voiles and ninons are dyed in boil-off boxes. In other plants I know they are dyed on winches and in still other plants they are dyed on jigs. Each method has its own advantages and merits and good results are obtained in all three ways.

I think, however, the class of fabric which the majority of the dyers are interested in today is the winch-dyed fabrics or, to be more specific, the crepes, whether the crepes be Celanese and silk or Celanese and rayon. I have found more differences in various plants dyeing that particular type of fabric than in any other.

I can also say that the different finishing plants can find more things to do with a crepe fabric to add to their costs than they can with any other fabric.

If we think of the individual operations, you have first the preparation, the boil-off, then the dyeing, and then the finishing. The boil-off is very simple and yet it is probably the most important feature of the processing of this type of fabric. If your fabric is not properly prepared it is not going to absorb the dyestuff evenly and you will probably get break marks (or string marks if you have strung it for boil-off); you will not get the proper crepe, and any number of other things can happen to it.

We have found that the best method of handling this fabric is to prepare it in hank form, suspend it on bent rods so that it is completely submerged in the boil-off tank, in a solution containing from ten to twenty grams per liter of soap, starting at a temperature of eighty degrees centigrade, bringing it up to ninety-eight degrees

centigrade, and maintaining that temperature for two and a half to three hours.

There must of necessity be some variation to that. You can't make it a hard and fast rule. You have different constructions. If you have a fabric which crepes very rapidly, you have to start it at a lower temperature and bring it up more slowly to that temperature, or, if you have a fabric which contains Celanese of natural luster and you want to maintain that luster, you must maintain your temperature at about eighty degrees centigrade, and it will take you a longer time to boil-off. But fully ninety per cent of the crepes today demand a dull finish. Therefore, the temperature is not of great importance. By that I mean you can go up to ninety-eight degrees and maintain that temperature.

I have found that in a number of plants it is felt that it is necessary to give Celanese and rayon, or Celanese and silk crepes additional treatment before the boil-off. The majority of the plants today are embossing fabric before boil-off. That is one of the debatable questions which I mentioned before.

EMBOSSING

In our own plants we do no embossing of greige goods and we see no need of doing any and I think I can honestly say that we turn out just as good dyeing as anyone of your plants in Paterson or anywhere else. We must, because we have a standard to set.

I have sent out fabrics to four or five different finishing plants with a request that they be embossed. I have taken a piece of greige goods of exactly the same construction and consolidated these various pieces which have been sent out to plants to be embossed, and had them dyed and finished together as one piece, and I found that there was just as much crepeing in the piece which was not embossed as there was in those pieces which were embossed.

You will get an occasional piece possibly where embossing is an advantage. Embossing will certainly break up creases that are in the piece, but as far as crepeing is concerned I fail to see where it does one bit of good and it adds approximately one-half cent a yard to your cost.

I think that the converting trade in New York today feels that every piece of crepe fabric they get is embossed and I think that this idea of embossing has been to a certain extent sales talk. If any one of your finishing solicitors goes in to a converter, one of the first questions he is asked is, "Do you emboss the fabrics?"

They invariably say, "Yes," and I know and you know that every piece of fabric is not embossed.

I don't think there is a finishing plant in the metropolitan area, that is consistently dyeing an appreciable quantity of Celanese, that has embossing machines enough to take care of the crepe fabrics that they can put through their plant. I may be wrong.

The fabric is taken from the boil-off box and transferred to the winch. Of course, the number of pieces

*Extracts of paper before New York Section, American Society Textile Chemists and Colorists.

that you can put on a winch depends entirely on the size of the winch and on the quality or construction of the fabric which you are running. We figure on getting one batch per day out of a winch, except in light shades. We can get two batches per day in light shades.

I have had many dyers tell me that they get two batches a day, per machine of any shade; it doesn't make any difference whether it is white or a medium shade or a navy blue or brown or black, they say they get two batches a day. If they get two batches a day I wish they would come around and tell us how they do it because we can't do it. But in getting one batch a day we do believe in getting advantage, full advantage, of every ounce of dyestuff that is in that dye box, and dyestuff is just as expensive as labor. Dyestuff cost on the winch-dyed fabrics represents approximately one-third of the total cost of dyeing and finishing the fabric. At least, that has been our experience.

The fabric is taken off the winch and the next operation is extraction. There again, depending on construction, you have the choice of extracting on the vacuum extractor or in a whizzer. If the extraction is done in a whizzer, you must make sure that you do not leave it in too long. If you over-extract you will have hard creases in your fabric which you will not be able to get out in the finishing.

From the extractor, the fabric goes to the finishing-room, and there again you find all sorts of ideas and opinions as to just what should be done. I have found that in some places the fabric is run through a net-dryer over a compensator and through a loop-dryer. In other cases it is run through just a net-dryer. In other places it is not run through a dryer at all. Between our two plants I don't think that we run two per cent of our fabric through either a net-dryer or a loop-dryer. It is run over the entering-frame. Any softening that is necessary is then given it and it is run over the tentering-frame again and brought out to width.

You may well argue about the necessity of a net-dryer, but remember this: you get every bit of crepeing that you are going to get in the boil-off and unless you have tension on the fabric from there on your net-dryer or loop-dryer is not going to give you any more because you have the maximum to start with. If you have stretched the goods out then I will admit the net-dryer or loop-dryer is desirable.

It costs you probably a half cent a yard to run it through the net-dryer; through the net and loop-dryer probably three-quarters of a cent a yard. That three-quarters of a cent might just as well be saved. Some fabrics may need a cool calendering. Others may need running over the button-breaker, but very few crepes require it.

COSTS

Just a word about costs. I have heard all sorts of stories about costs of dyestuffs, costs of labor, costs of handling, etc. I have just had the opportunity in the last week of going through a plant that has handled many millions of yards of both Celanese and silk and Celanese and rayon crepes. Their average for the year has been well over a million yards a month. In only two months out of the last twelve has their cost for dyestuff reached two and a half cents per yard, and in three months out of the last twelve their dyestuff cost was below three-quarters of a cent a yard.

I have yet to find a dyehouse in this area that will admit that their dyestuff costs average less than four cents a yard. Now, where is it going? Down the sewer. If we can do it for that price—and our dyehouse in Cumberland sticks pretty close to that cost—you can.

I am not going to talk about dyestuffs. There are too many dyestuff people here for me to get embroiled in anything of that sort (Laughter). But let me repeat that your dyestuff cost represents approximately thirty per cent of your total cost in handling this type of fabric, and practically all of you pay too little attention to the dyestuffs that you are using, and I don't mind saying that I think ninety per cent of you pay almost no attention to the dyestuffs that you are using.

You have today eight or ten different ranges of dyestuffs to select from and you probably buy all or most of your dyes from one of those ranges. It is a good thing for the representative of that particular range of dyestuffs. But there are dyestuffs in one range which are better than the corresponding dyestuffs in any other range, and there are dyestuffs in other ranges that are better, and so on, and I certainly think that a little attention paid to that will save you money.

If a plant that is handling twenty-five million yards of fabric a year can save only a half cent a yard—and that is not impossible by any means—that means one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars a year, and knowing that there are none of you dyers who will say that your dyestuff cost is less than four cents, and knowing that our dyestuff cost is less than two and a half cents, over a year, there is a difference of a cent and a half per yard of fabric.

Many people seem to think, I don't know why, that the most expensive shade to dye is black. We don't find it so. There are shades of navy, dark brown and dark green which are more expensive to dye than black. There are some shades which we dye that cost as much as three and four cents a yard more than black does. But I have yet to hear the dyer who will say that anything but black is the most expensive shade that he dyes. Recently there has been a new scale of dyeing and finishing prices submitted that emphasizes that fallacy. Blacks are set at a cent or two higher than any other color in the range. There may be other reasons than cost, I don't know.

JIG-DYED FABRICS

We might spend a minute on jig-dyed fabrics which take in satins, taffetas, twills, etc., mostly taffetas today. Of course, some of these fabrics have a certain amount of oil in them and sizing and often tinting when they reach the finisher, but today at least ninety per cent of that sizing and tinting is done with sizes which are very readily removed. You will occasionally find a batch which gives you difficulty but on the whole it is only necessary to give the fabric two ends in warm water on the jig, and then your dye bath and scouring bath may be made up without dropping the bath.

When your shade is reached, the fabric should be washed thoroughly, giving warm and cold rinses, not going suddenly to a cold rinse, then either extracted on the horizontal extractor or a vacuum extractor, and then tented.

In the tentering-frame the temperature should be maintained at from one hundred eighty to two hundred forty. Just where the correct point is I hesitate to say. I have seen excellent work done at both temperatures and, personally, I am inclined to believe that the temperature at which the fabric is dried has very little bearing on the hand. I don't suppose there is one man here who will agree with me but having seen them tented at one hundred eighty and also having seen the same fabric tented at two hundred forty with the same results, I am inclined to feel that that is so.

After tentering you again have the matter of running over the button-breaker or the calender. There are very

(Continued on Page 20)

Visiting a Coppersmith Shop

By David Clark

A FEW WEEKS AGO, a young man, of excellent appearance, came into my office and said: "I join the mill men in appreciation of the manner in which you have, several times, exposed the activities and tricks of the gypsy coppersmiths and driven them out of the South, but your editorials have made the mill men suspicious of all coppersmiths, and although I am doing a legitimate business, I find it difficult to convince them that my shop is reliable."

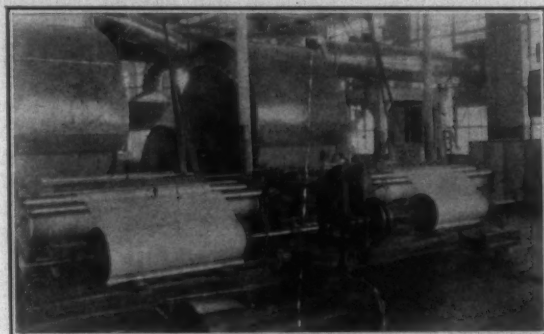
He was E. J. Eaddy, manager and treasurer of the Textile Shop at Spartanburg, S. C., and he wanted me to visit his shop and make a report to the textile industry.

At intervals of several years, gypsy coppersmiths have come into the South and sought work repairing slasher cylinders, dry cans and dye vats. Not only has their work been inferior but they usually drove a trick contract based upon pounds of copper and where a mill manager anticipates a bill of \$25 to \$50 he often has been presented with bills of from \$300 to \$1,200 and forced to pay under threat of suit.

Fortunately complaints reach us very rapidly and it usually requires only one notice to make it impossible for the gypsy coppersmiths to obtain any other business from cotton mills.

Realizing that we had made it difficult for mills to

found the building vacant. A one-legged man, seated upon a porch nearby, gave me the most elaborate instructions about reaching the new location and seemed very much put out because I could not comprehend and remember all he told me.



Slasher Hoods built by the Textile Shop.

After getting into the wrong section several times, I called the Textile Shop over the phone and was told that it was located in a new concrete building opposite the side entrance to the Fair Grounds, which are just off the Asheville road.

Arriving at the plant I found E. J. Eaddy, who is secretary, treasurer and manager, and also his brother-in-law, J. W. Williams, who is president.

Both men are graduate engineers and the efficient manner in which the shop is laid out and handled indicated that fact.

E. J. Eaddy graduated at Wofford College and then took a degree in Civil Engineering at the University of South Carolina. For several years he was on the engineering force of the Fiske-Carter Construction Company and was also, for several years, engaged in highway engineering. J. W. Williams also has a C. E. degree, but I do not recall the college.

About three years ago they decided to engage in copper, tin and sheet metal work and secured as foreman H. E. Turner, who had many years experience in sheet metal work and had done card screen and slasher cylinder work for the Saco-Lowell Shops.

There is not a great deal of equipment required for a plant of this kind but they have complete units of machinery for cutting, punching, welding, soldering, etc., and all of it appeared to be up-to-date.

In process while I was at the plant were a number of spinning frame cylinders and a large number of card screens which were to be rebuilt. Also they were working on a number of picker screens.

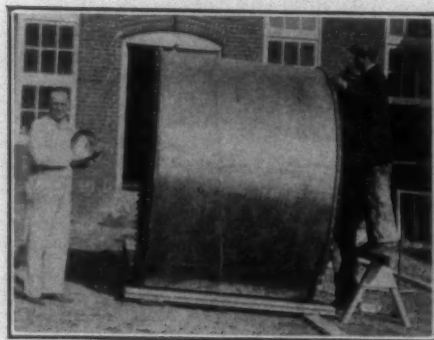
They have recently received a contract for overhauling a number of cylinders, screens and slasher hoods at the Springs Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C., and have re-covered a slasher cylinder at the Hannah-Pickett Mills.

They are now working on slasher cylinders at the Aragon-Baldwin Mills at Rock Hill. They make a specialty of taking out the bumps and depressions in slasher cylinders and resurfacing them.

They have connection with the U. S. Stainless Steel Company and do a considerable business in covering dry



Slasher cylinder which fell from second floor while being lowered.



Same cylinder after being repaired by the Textile Shop.

have confidence in any coppersmith, we readily promised Mr. Eaddy that we would go to Spartanburg and inspect his shop.

Leaving Charlotte about 9 a. m., I drove to Spartanburg and went to 908 N. Church St., which was the address given on the letterhead of the Textile Shop, but

cans with stainless steel. It seems that there are some acids which pit copper but do not harm stainless steel.

In his spare time Mr. Eaddy is working upon a small model of a cotton cleaning trunk. The cleaning bars are semi-circular and oscilate.

Business for the Textile Shop is solicited by both Mr. Eaddy and Mr. Williams and also by several salesmen who represent non-competing lines.

It appears to us that the Textile Shop is under reliable and efficient management and that those who have repairs to be made on tin, copper or sheet metal can depend upon them for good work.

Sloan Answers Gorman on Minimum Wage Charge

RECENT charges by Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers, that Southern mills had reduced wages of skilled workers to the minimum set under the code are vigorously denied by Geo. A. Sloan, chairman of the Cotton Textile Code Authority. Mr. Sloan, in refuting the charge, said:

"While I have no desire to enter into a public controversy with the vice-president of the United Textile Workers, fairness to the National Recovery Administration, and to management, and to employees in the cotton textile industry, compels me to correct another grossly inaccurate public statement reported to have been made by Francis J. Gorman in Washington on March 23rd. The statement is made that the employers in this industry have succeeded in driving down to the minimum wages provided in the code, the hourly earnings of skilled workers, including weavers. That statement was refuted by me before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor and the supporting data are on record in that body. The record shows conclusively that the Cotton Textile Code, by preservation of the wage differentials for the higher skilled groups, has done more than prevent minimum wages from becoming maximum wages—it has increased the maximum rates themselves as compared with pre-code conditions.

"The statement attributed to Mr. Gorman under date of March 23rd goes on to say: 'If Mr. Sloan had gone beyond August of last year he would know that the average wage has dropped from 44 cents to 36 cents an hour.' With three hours' notice I appeared before the Senate Committee on March 22nd to explain the results of operations under the Cotton Textile Code. The breakdown of statistics for August, 1934, was presented because it so happened that these were in my possession in Washington at the time. But since an assertion is now made that the average has dropped from August to date, an examination of statistics collected from the entire cotton textile industry shows that the hourly rate for skilled workers referred to by Mr. Gorman is identically the same today as it was in August, 1933.

"The statement in question concludes by a reference to my testimony before the Senate Committee when I expressed the opinion that the industry, by and large, as a result of NRA, had come out of the red into a break-even position. Mr. Gorman maintains that the industry has not shared these improvements with labor. He says this in the face of an average increase in hourly wage rates for all workers in the cotton textile industry of 69 per cent, as compared with the hourly rate in March, 1933. Moreover, the cotton textile industry's weekly payroll for February, 1934, was 92 per cent greater than the 1932 average. I very much doubt if any industry in America has done as much under NRA in improving the earnings and purchasing power of its workers."

Garside Explains Cotton Marketing System

Alston H. Garside, economist of the New York Cotton Exchange, stated in addressing students in marketing at the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, that cotton produced in this country is moved an average distance of about 3,500 miles and has to be held about seven months before it is used by the mills.

At times, Mr. Garside said, the total value of the stock of American cotton in distributing channels rises or falls \$50,000,000 or more in one month because of changes in supply and demand conditions and prospects.

Mr. Garside brought out these facts in explaining why practically all cotton merchants and the great majority of the cotton mills buy and sell cotton for future delivery on the New York Cotton Exchange. The merchants and mills trade on the exchange, he said, primarily to protect themselves against losses due to changes in the market value of cotton which they have in transit or in stock, this form of trading being called "hedging" or "price insurance."

"About 90 per cent of the American cotton crop is merchandised in ways in which the merchant makes hedging transactions on the cotton exchange for protection against loss through price changes," Mr. Garside said. "Practically every cotton shipper and exporter buys and sells cotton for future delivery on the exchange for this purpose. About 85 per cent of the mills of this country also make purchases and sales on the exchange for the same reason.

"Many banks in the South require merchants who borrow from them to protect themselves through hedging transactions on the cotton exchange, taking the position that a cotton merchant cannot operate safely unless he does this. To merchants who use the facilities of the exchange for hedging, or price insurance, many banks will loan up to 80 or 85 per cent of the value of the cotton collateral submitted by the merchants, but to merchants who do not hedge, banks generally limit their loans to a much smaller percentage of the value of the collateral or will not loan a tall.

"Since merchants can protect themselves from loss by their hedging transactions on the cotton exchange, they can handle cotton on a much narrower profit margin than they would have to receive if they had to assume the price risks, and since there are hundreds of merchants engaged in distributing the crop, competition forces the merchants to handle the crop on a very narrow margin. The cost of distributing cotton also is reduced through hedging by the fact that the merchants can borrow larger amounts from the banks and so can finance more of their business on capital costing only bank interest. On an average, the net profit margin of cotton merchants is only about 1 per cent of the selling price.

Rayon Patent

Frank Griffin, a director of The Viscose Company, has been granted U. S. patent No. 1,950,922, which has been assigned to the company. This covers apparatus for stretching freshly spun filaments of rayon, comprising a spinning nozzle, two or more rollers spaced apart, each roller revolving at a peripheral speed greater than the peripheral speed of the preceding roller, in combination with means associated with each roller for guiding the thread onto same and a second thread guiding means for preventing tracking of the thread inserted in the thread course at each roller positioned to move the thread from one position on the roller to another as the thread passes one or more times around the respective rollers.

PERSONAL NEWS

Frank G. North, well known textile man of Atlanta, was in Charlotte on business this week.

Ollie Coleman has been promoted from section man to second hand at the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

F. L. Hewitt has been promoted from section man to second hand at the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Royal H. Rasch, of Berlin, N. H., is now associated with the Savannah Paper & Pulp Co., Savannah, Ga., and will conduct experiments looking toward the production of wood pulp from Georgia pine that would be suitable for rayon manufacture.

A. S. Griffith has resigned as general overseer of spinning, spooling, twisting and winding at the Cherry Cotton Mills, Florence, Ala.

Naile Hendon has been promoted to general overseer spinning, spooling, twisting and winding at the Cherry Cotton Mills, Florence, Ala. He has been with the company for several years.

Henry Diechman, formerly of Paterson, N. J., has been appointed superintendent of the new rayon finishing plant to be operated by Armco Finishing Company, Burlington, N. C.

W. N. Thomas has been appointed superintendent of the spinning plant of the Dixie Mercerizing Company, Chattanooga, Tenn. He succeeds Thos. B. Moore, who resigned as noted last week.

David Clark Addresses Meeting At Jonesville

David Clark, editor of the Textile Bulletin, made the principal address at dinner which the Wallace Manufacturing Company of Jonesville, S. C., gave to their overseers, second hands and section men, Saturday evening, March 31st.

J. C. Cudd, superintendent, acted as toastmaster, while W. H. Beattie, vice-president and treasurer, was also present. There were about forty men present with only two vacant seats, both of those resulting from illness.

After a delightful dinner had been served Mr. Cudd injected considerable humor into the meeting by calling upon individuals for comments and reports.

Mr. Beattie made a short talk expressing the appreciation of the management for the loyal service and very fine spirit of co-operation which had been shown by all of those present. He called attention to the fact that all of the profits of the past year had been utilized to improve the equipment of the mill.

Mr. Beattie introduced David Clark with the statement that he was the champion of the industry and interested in the welfare of the employees as well as the industry itself.

Mr. Clark reviewed the history of the ancestors of the mill operatives and compared the growth of the textile industry of the South with the decline of the industry in New England and gave reasons for the difference. He also discussed recent rulings relative to labor and explained President Roosevelt's settlement of the proposed strike in the automobile industry.

The following were the employees of the Wallace Manufacturing Company who attended the dinner:



J. W. Williams (left), president, and E. J. Eaddy, treasurer and manager of the Textile Shop, Spartanburg, S. C. See story on Page 8.

W. H. Beattie, president; E. H. Wilkins, store manager; R. A. Lybrand, store manager; F. H. Sanders, foreman; B. L. Mason, overseer; F. E. Horne, second hand; T. A. Waldrop, master mechanic; H. L. Hyde, roller coverer; R. W. Mabry, shipping clerk; G. C. Emmett, night overseer carding; V. Redman, fixer; W. A. Harris, Will Addis, J. C. Cudd, superintendent; J. C. Murphy, overseer; P. S. Mabry, H. D. Addis, H. T. Rochester, A. B. Moss, T. E. Stehle, J. H. Jolly, Jesse Blackwell, E. A. Maness, C. E. Grant, J. L. Ward, J. G. Barrett, Banks Garner, C. W. Kennett, J. J. Adams, R. H. Spenser, Teo. J. Stehle, Guy Mason, L. W. Yelton, J. C. Orment, J. D. Turner, J. R. Fowler and T. E. Rector.

American Association Convention

The program for the annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, to be held at the Francis Marion Hotel, Charleston, S. C., on April 19th and 20th, is virtually complete. In addition to the speakers and features already announced, one more speaker of national reputation is to be added to the program. His name is not available at time of going to press.

Reservations already made indicate a very large attendance and in point of timeliness, interest and importance, the meeting is expected to be one of the best in the history of the organization.

H. M. Robins Named Referee in Pomona Mills Case

Greensboro, N. C.—In Guilford County Superior Court Henry M. Robins, lawyer, of Asheboro, N. C., was appointed by Judge John H. Clement as referee to examine several long accounts and detailed records involved in the Pomona Mills, Inc., receivership. Counsel for the directors and Norman A. Boren, receiver for the mills, demanding a jury trial of the issues, excepted to Judge Clement's ruling and gave notice of appeal to the North Carolina Supreme Court.

This was a development in the litigation which began in April, 1933, when Mr. Boren was appointed receiver after preferred stockholders of the mills instituted suit to determine sums alleged to be due the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company.

Subsequently suit was brought by Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company against the receiver to

establish a claim for \$593,403.02, after satisfying the commission company's claim for the \$593,125.98. The receiver's answer alleged that \$326,925.93 of his counter claim included usurious interest charged by the commission company.

Judge Clement appointed the referee at conclusion of a hearing on a motion in the litigation.

Much Interest in Eastern Carolina Meeting

A very large attendance is expected at the meeting of the Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association to be held at N. C. State College Textile School on April 26th. The meeting will begin at 10 a. m.

The general theme of the meeting will be "Machinery Inspection and Overhauling," and the discussion will cover carding, spinning and weaving. For some time past the discussions in this group have not included weaving and a large number of weavers are expected to be present.

Opposition To 6-Hour Shift

Washington.—A plea for a change in the NIRA textile code to enable the Chicopee textile mills to double the number of workers and reduce the work week from 40 hours to 36 hours met opposition from George A. Sloan, head the Cotton-Textile Institute.

Johnson & Johnson, operators of the Chicopee Mills, situated at Gainesville, Ga., and Massachusetts, asked that they be allowed to reduce the work week to 36 hours and run four shifts instead of two, with the same wages as at present. Nearly 600 new employees would be added

at Gainesville and an equal number in Massachusetts, it was contended.

Sloan charged the proposal would practically do away with limitation of hours of operation on productive machinery and was in direct opposition to the expressed policies of the National Recovery Act.

OBITUARY

WILLIAM H. McLELLAN

New Orleans, La.—William H. McLellan, vice-president of the Alden Mills, New Orleans, died here after an illness of several months caused by a severe attack of rheumatism. His passing came as a shock to a wide circle of friends in the hosiery industry, in which he spent his entire business lifetime.

Born in 1873, Mr. McLellan became associated with Alden Mills, founded by his brother, A. W. McLellan, in 1892, shortly after its establishments. The plant is one of the oldest hosiery mills in the South, and was the first to set up a dyehouse in that section of the country. Mr. McLellan, a former vice-president and director of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, has been active head of the business during recent years.

OSCAR M. PAGE

Balfour, N. C.—Oscar Monroe Page, assistant superintendent of Balfour Mills, died Thursday night at his home in Hendersonville. He was 57 years of age and formerly lived in Greenville.

For many years he was connected with the Easley Mills, at Easley, S. C.

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Heddle Positions For Figured Marquisette

By H. H. Wood

Before the year 1924, all figured marquisettes were made with a twine or worsted doups. This method being rather expensive and the demand for this class of fabric being very large at this time, there was quite a bit of experimenting being done to find some method which was cheaper. There were several methods discovered, one of them being the drop doup method, two of these doups which I am familiar with. One was invented by Arthur Tousignant, and the other by the writer. Neither were efficient enough to replace the twine doup.

At this time the idea of the super doup was brought out by H. E. Littlejohn, then superintendent of Judson Mills. It was shown to the Southern Service Department of Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company and was developed by them and this company. The first set of these doups were run at the Textile Show in 1926, and were placed on the market immediately after. This doup has since been used extensively by the mills in the East and some mills in the South, on figured marquisettes and other leno weaves.

Figured marquisette use a three-end weave, two threads weaving plain, and one thread crossing on every pick except where a figure is desired. It requires 5 heddle frames, 2 for the leno doups standards, 2 for the plain weave, and 1 for the leno doup thread. Every additional heddle frame gives a larger figure. This weave requires a special slackner bar motion which I am showing in my drawings. This slackner bar is placed in stand over whip roll and is operated from a dobby lever, and slack-

ens the doup thread on every other pick as shown in Fig. 3. This weave does not require a jumper motion, as the doup needle passes around threads A and B, while heddle 3 and 4 are passing each other, and doup needle is set $\frac{1}{4}$ in. lower than these 2 heddles while harness are level.

In Fig. 1 I am showing position of heddle and the drawing of threads in heddles, when harness are level. Fig. 2 shows heddle 3 down, heddle 4 up, doup standard 2 is up carrying doup needle 8 to top of shed, on right hand side of thread A and B, showing the super doup needle with slot open. Heddle 5 raises, carrying thread C to top of slot.

Fig. 3 shows heddle 3 raised, heddle 4 lowered, doup standard 1 raised, carrying doup needle 8 and thread C to top of shed, on left hand side of thread A and B. Heddle 5 is lowered and serves as an anchor harness to prevent thread C from interfering with weaving of thread A and B. Slackner bar is slackened off on this cross pick. Figs. 2 and 3 show the 2 positions of a three-end leno weave.

Fig. 4 is the same as Fig. 2, except that heddle 5 is lowered carrying thread C to bottom of shed on right hand side of thread A and B. A continuation of these positions in Fig. 3 and 4 will give a three-end plain weave. In Fig. 4, you will note that it would be possible to either raise or lower heddle 5 carrying thread C to top or bottom of slot in doup needle. This allows a different control over the doup threads for each additional heddle frame behind heddle 5.

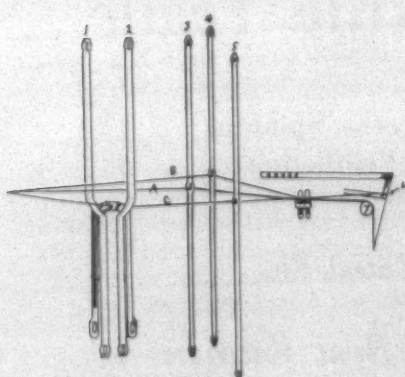


FIG. 1

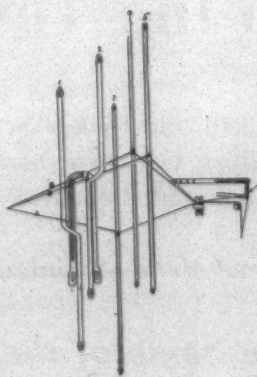


FIG. 2

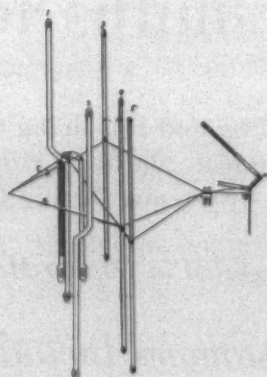


FIG. 3

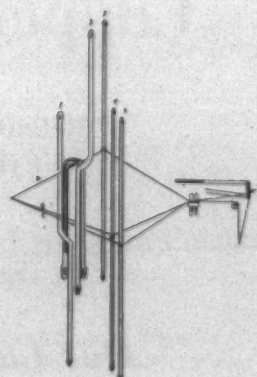


FIG. 4

Weighting Tests For Silk Improve

The development and refinement of analytical methods for estimating weighting and loading has not failed to keep pace with the movement for weighting control, according to J. E. Bell, of the United States Testing Company. Mr. Bell described the development of methods for determining weighting at a recent conference on silk definitions, held under the sponsorship of the International Silk Guild.

According to Mr. Bell, three general methods are available for estimating the quantity of matter other than silk fiber in a fabric. The simplest and the first that was used appeals only because of its ease of execution, consisting of the ignition of the sample and the comparison of its weight with that of the ash residue. Unfortunately, the results are very misleading. Any form of organic matter is completely overlooked in this process, burning off completely. There is no definite relation between the weight of the incinerated residue and the

weighting as it exists on the fiber, this being true of tin-phosphate-silicate compounds as well as the less common weighting materials. The weighting will vary in weight from 1.1 to 1.6 times the ash, depending upon the conditions surrounding the application of the weighting, and the technique of its incineration.

NITROGEN METHOD

The second method for determining the pure silk fiber content is to find the amount of the element nitrogen contained in the sample. The nitrogen content of silk is a constant accounting for 19 per cent of its weight. Thus the convention from a known weight of nitrogen to pure silk is a simple arithmetic proportion. This method is quite accurate going astray only when other nitrogenous compounds are present. This frequently happens as in the use of glue or gelatine in finishing and in some dye-stuffs.

The third method is to strip the weighting substances from the fabric and weigh the pure silk fiber. Tin-phosphate-silicate weighting gives the most trouble, but it has long been recognized that hydrofluoric acid was the most successful reagent for attacking this substance. In some of the older methods a long, tedious process was outlined in order to insure the removal of the weighting without affecting the silk. In some, nine to ten hours were required.

These methods have been gradually shortened and improved until a method has been developed which is clearly described in a paper recently published by the Bureau of Standards. Finishing materials are removed with alcohol, ether, and hot water and water-proofing agents, tin, lead and iron salts, tannin and logwood are all eliminated by treatment with hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids and sodium carbonate. The series of treatments is not difficult of application and is accurate, producing in experienced hands, check tests within a 1 per cent deviation.

The method of reporting results introduces a problem in terminology, the question being whether to make the finished, raw or boiled-off weight of the fabric the basis of calculation or 100 per cent. The manufacturer and dyer in handling their goods usually know only the weight of the fabric in the raw and the weight after finishing. They seldom have reason to determine the percentage of boil-off or the weight of the actual boiled-off silk. On the other hand, the analyst knows only the finished weight and the stripped or boiled-off weight and has no way of determining the amount of boil-off and the raw weight.

The trade speaks of weighting as that portion which extends the gum weight using the latter as its base of 100 per cent. Weighting expressed in these terms is likely to prove cryptic and vague to anyone not familiar with the processing and handling of silk fabrics. Analytical practice, however, takes the finished weight as 100 per cent and reports weighting as a part of this.

To bring these two methods to a comparable basis, a calculation is involved in which an assumed or average boil-off weight loss must be used. This makes possible an error which is probably not so serious as those which might be produced under the conditions prevailing in the trade when the weight of a raw piece which, with its gum, soap and oil content contains a relatively large amount of moisture as compared with the weight of a finished piece which ordinarily contains much less moisture.

The analytical method on which all weightings are made on the same moisture free basis is unquestionably more accurate. Its results can be more readily and universally understood and interpreted and in a short time would undoubtedly be preferred by manufacturer and consumer alike.



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The Bankhead Bill

IN the last weekly cotton letter of Munds, Winslow & Potter, C. T. Revere says:

The Government has entered into contracts with the cotton growers involving the outlay of millions upon millions of dollars. Previous experience has aroused pardonable skepticism regarding the loyalty with which these agreements will be kept.

The Bankhead compulsory cotton control bill, reduced to essentials, is an effort simply to accomplish the following: **To compel the fulfillment of a contract for which the cotton grower, one of the contracting parties, has received imperial consideration.** Is there anything unconstitutional about requiring observance of the terms of a contract voluntarily entered into? Wherein lies the infringement upon human liberty? The tragic feature of the matter lies in this, that after such a generous offer has been made by a government it should be necessary to resort to compulsion to see that the beneficiaries live up to the terms of the agreement.

The above is a very plain statement but covers the situation. As Mr. Revere says, the Bankhead bill is but a safeguard against violation of reduction contracts.

The Government made an effort to reduce the cotton acreage to 26,000,000 but there are some who believe that the actual reduction only brought it down to 30,000,000. The last Fairchild Survey places the acreage to be planted at 27,300,000.

It is important to know how much cotton can be expected with 26,000,000 or 30,000,000 acres or with the 27,300,000 acres indicated by the Fairchild Survey.

The table printed below gives the yield in lint pounds and bales per acre from 1926 to 1933 and shows what the yield of each year would

mean upon 26,000,000, 27,300,000 or 30,000,000 acres.

Year	Yield Per Acre		(000s omitted)		
	Lb. Lint	Bales	26,000	27,300	30,000
1926	181.9	.381	9,806	10,401	11,430
1927	154.5	.323	8,398	8,818	9,690
1928	152.9	.320	8,320	8,736	9,600
1929	155.0	.324	8,424	8,845	9,720
1930	147.7	.309	8,034	8,435	9,210
1931	200.1	.419	10,894	11,438	12,570
1932	162.1	.339	8,814	9,255	10,170
1933	208.0	.435	11,310	11,866	13,050

The abnormal yield of 1933 was due to farmers plowing up less acres than that for which they were paid and for purposes of comparison the year 1933 can be safely eliminated.

With 26,000,000 acres the yield would have to be equal to that of 1931 for the Bankhead Bill to be of any effect.

With 27,300,000 acres as estimated by the Fairchild Survey, a yield equivalent to that of 1926 would make the Bankhead Bill penalize 401,000 bales and only the yield of 1931 would make it really needed.

With 30,000,000 acres the Bankhead Bill would be effective if the yield were equivalent to that of three high years in addition to 1933.

The passage of the Bankhead Bill will indicate to those who have not yet signed acreage reduction contracts that they will not be allowed to gin a full crop, if raised, and that it will be better to rent the excess cotton land to the Government.

It seems reasonable to assume that with the pressure of the Bankhead Bill upon them, the farmers will not plant more than 27,000,000 acres and that acreage under normal weather conditions will not produce even 9,000,000 bales.

Another feature of the Bankhead Bill to be considered is that it fixes the quota of each State separately.

It might happen that the eastern belt had a crop failure while Texas had exceptional weather and produced 4,000,000 or 1,000,000 more than their quota. The extra 1,000,000 in Texas would be kept off the market even if all the other cotton States with a combined quota of 7,000,000 bales raised only 6,000,000.

In other words there might be a crop of 10,000,000 bales with only 9,000,000 of same tax free and allowed to be ginned.

Considered from the standpoint of the yield which can be expected under average weather conditions and the control which the allotment quota will have upon an excessive yield in one section, there is very little reason to anticipate a crop in excess of 9,000,000 bales.

The allotment to the several States under the Bankhead Bill will be as follows:

	Estimated Allot. Bales	Five-Year Average Bales
Texas	3,059,000	4,306,173
Mississippi	1,067,000	1,489,447
Arkansas	916,000	1,250,000
Georgia	868,400	1,231,375
Alabama	857,500	1,225,788
Oklahoma	761,500	1,071,706
South Carolina	601,100	849,413
North Carolina	540,400	768,792
Louisiana	509,500	725,533
Tennessee	326,000	449,847
Missouri	153,100	204,936
California	135,700	177,501
Arizona	86,800	111,554
Virginia	29,200	40,375
Florida	22,200	31,874
New Mexico, others	65,800	89,249
Cotton Belt	10,000,000	14,388,000

Stockings

OUR early ancestors wrapped their bodies in the skins of animals but wore no covering upon their legs.

Later they discovered that by wrapping their feet and legs in lighter skins, those taken from smaller animals, they could be protected from wounds and that with such covering they could travel, over rocks and through bushes, with more freedom and less injury.

About 2,000 years ago leather stockings bound with thongs made their appearance. Similar stockings were worn as late as the early days in America by Daniel Boone and other frontiersmen as they started our progress towards the west.

In the Seventh Century, however, the French began to make fabric stockings. Most of them were made of velvet and trimmed with gold and were available only for the rulers and the aristocracy.

As is always the case, there was soon a demand from poorer people for similar, but less expensive, stockings and those made of blanket cloth came into very general use.

The very poor fit of fabric stockings and their poor wearing qualities put men to thinking and in 1565, William Ryder created or invented a knitted stocking in which he used hand spun worsted yarns.

Having knitted worsted into stockings, it was natural that the same process should be applied to other fibers and silk stockings were made in Italy. A pair were sent to Queen Elizabeth of England and pleased her so much that she

adopted them for regular wear and silk stockings became the style with the aristocrats of England.

It was not until the Twentieth Century and the development of the knitting machine that silk stockings became available to all.

As it was impossible to vary the number of knitting needles in accordance with the curve or size of the leg, there was of necessity a different stretch at each part of the stocking.

The full-fashioned hosiery machine, the latest development in knitting, knits a flat fabric of varying widths which conform to the shape of the leg and when the fabric is sewed together at the back, it forms a stocking which shows the same stretch or tension at every place.

Stockings or hosiery as they are now called have come a long way from the skins of animals as used by our early ancestors to the modern full-fashioned silk hosiery.

Time To Plant Gardens

WE can not too strongly urge Southern cotton mill managers to take steps now to insure individual or community gardens which will furnish vegetables for summer and fall consumption, with enough of a surplus to be canned for use during the coming winter.

People seem to be certain that the depression is over and that they can now expect steady operation of cotton mills and we hope that they are right, but it is our opinion that prosperity is not yet upon a firm foundation and that it is advisable to be prepared to weather any temporary or prolonged setback.

If the families in the mill villages have plenty of vegetables for the summer and fall and can an ample supply for winter consumption they will have an assurance of food no matter what happens.

If full time operations continue, the food obtained from the gardens will allow them to spend their weekly wages for other things whereas if a period of curtailment does come they will be able to stand same without much suffering. Under the present 40-hour week there will be ample time for working gardens.

We are optimistic as to the future but believe that mill gardens are a good insurance against an eventuality.

With the shorter hours now in effect in the cotton mills, employees have more leisure to work their gardens. With the proper encouragement we believe that gardening will prove a profitable and pleasant investment.

Eleventh Southern Textile Exposition

Textile Hall

Greenville, South Carolina

October 15 to 20, 1934

The Southern Textile Expositions have been successful nineteen years.

They are held in Greenville, South Carolina, in Textile Hall, and are endorsed by the Southern Textile Association.

They are attended by manufacturers of yarn and cloth made from wool, silk, and rayon, and companies operating dyeing, bleaching and finishing plants. It is the only all-textile show operating on a fixed biennial schedule.

All executives, their associates, department heads and operatives both North and South are invited to attend. There will be interesting conventions and group meetings. Special railroad rates will be announced.

Modern machinery, installations, accessories, and supplies are required for quantity and quality production. Successful mills need labor-saving and cost-reducing equipment.

Our show affords the quickest and most satisfactory method of introducing new machinery, and at a lower cost than any other. Such a properly organized and directed exhibition is the most effective means of advertising. The exhibitor renews old acquaintances and acquires new customers by showing his goods and explaining their merits. When a visitor looks at an exhibit and listens to an explanation of its values the sale is half made.

We shall be pleased to give full details of the show upon request. The date is

October 15 to 20 inclusive

Address

Textile Hall

Greenville, S. C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Cocker Machine & Foundry Co. has sold to the Ponemah Mills of Taftville, Conn., a high-speed rayon warper with magazine cone creels.

ALBEMARLE, N. C.—Three new warehouses under construction by the Efid Manufacturing Company will be used for storing cotton, according to an announcement. These warehouses will measure 60x112 feet.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Work is under way on the construction of a brick and concrete warehouse for the West Boylston Manufacturing Company, which will be used for shipping and storage purposes. This building will measure 85x104 feet.

FORT MILL, S. C.—The F.-B. Electric Company, of Chester, S. C., has work underway on rearranging the lighting system in the Nos. 1 and 2 units of the Springs Cotton Mills, Fort Mill units. The 150 additional looms which are to be installed in the units here will be equipped with individual electric motors.

AUSTELL, GA.—Work is going forward on a new one-story building, 100x100 feet, at the Clark Thread Company, to be used for storage and distributing purposes. The general contract is in charge of A. K. Adams Company, of Atlanta, Ga. The project, it is reported, will represent an expenditure of approximately \$50,000.

EDGEFIELD, S. C.—Kendall Mill village will have a new coat of paint for the spring. Painters are now at work on 99 houses in the village, and the mill itself is to be painted inside and out. This village is one of the most up-to-date in the country, with lovely grass covered terraces, paved streets, and the newer houses being attractive brick bungalow designs. T. A. Hightower is the superintendent.

ROME, GA.—According to Manager R. C. Jones, the entire acetate department of the Tubize Chatillon Corporation will close at the end of this week for an indefinite period. Mr. Jones stated that the acetate departments not operating a full force at this time, therefore it will mean that only approximately 130 employees will be affected by the closing.

KANNAPOLIS, N. C.—According to information received from Vice-President John J. Barnhardt, the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cannon Mills Company will be held Tuesday, April 10th, in the company's main office here. All regular business will be transacted at this meeting. Stockholders who find it inconvenient to attend this meeting have been requested to send the names of their proxy to Secretary Hearne Swink prior to the foregoing date.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Henry Dieckman, formerly of Paterson, N. J., will be superintendent of the Armco Finishing Company, and W. M. Transou, Jr., formerly of Greensboro, N. C., will be office manager. This newly-organized concern will be engaged in the finishing of silks and rayons. Work has been underway renovating the building and machinery is being installed for finishing these products.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

BURLINGTON, N. C.—A charter has been granted the Alamance Novelty Mills, Inc., of Burlington, N. C., by the North Carolina Secretary of State. The concern is to engage in textile manufacturing. Its authorized capital stock is \$250,000, with \$300 stock subscribed. The incorporators are: W. S. Coulter, L. C. Allen and Eva Burke Clapp, all of Burlington.

GAINESVILLE, GA.—Equipment of Johnson & Johnson, Inc., New Brunswick, N. J., will be moved from the local plan to the one at Chicopee Falls, Mass., according to information received here.

It is understood that new machinery and some from the plan there will be installed in a building 100x500 feet at Chicopee Falls. The building there is now being renovated.

PICKENS, S. C.—The auditor of this county makes known that the assessment and equalization of cotton mills and other textile industries by the South Carolina Tax Commission for Pickens County for the year 1933 are as follows:

Easley, S. C., Alice Mills, \$370,000; Easley Mill (Ariel Plant), \$510,000; Easley Cotton Mill No. 1, \$387,500, and Glenwood Cotton Mill, \$484,000.

Pickens, S. C., Pickens Cotton Mill, \$235,000.

Cateechee, S. C., Norris Cotton Mill, \$185,000.

Central, S. C., Isaquena Mill, \$200,000.

Liberty, S. C., Easley Cotton Mill, No. 2, \$257,000, and Easley Cotton Mill, No. 3, \$112,000.

The grand total for Pickens County aggregates \$2,740,500.

Study Flax Production in U. S.

During recent months there has been a revival of interest in the subject of flax production, preparation and utilization in the United States. This country has no important linen industry, as such, although it is a very large user of flax and flax products, ranging from coarse twines to the finest damasks. Flax fiber is utilized for many other purposes, some of the more important being the manufacture of paper, apparel, towels, and handkerchief fabrics.

Because of this interest in flax, the Textile Foundation called a meeting in Washington of leading chemists, paper and textile manufacturers, flax growers, technicians, government officials and others, who had had experience in different phases of flax with a view to obtaining their co-operation and advice.

As a result of the facts brought out at this meeting the Foundation has decided to launch a series of investigations and experiments ranging through the field of production, machine and chemical preparation, utilization in the manufacture of paper, and the production of linen fabrics on cotton mill machinery. If the production of flax in the United States proves successful, the farmer will have an added crop. The American grown flax will not interfere with cotton but may supplant some of the raw flax imported into the United States for manufacture into certain products.

H. H. Willis, in addition to his duties as Dean of the Textile School of Clemson College, Clemson College, S. C., will devote part of his time to correlating the different

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activities and seeing that they move forward with reasonable speed.

A limited amount of pedigreed flax seed has been obtained and arrangements made for its planting in different localities of the following States: Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. Flax production by private enterprise in Georgia and in South Carolina will be included in this study.

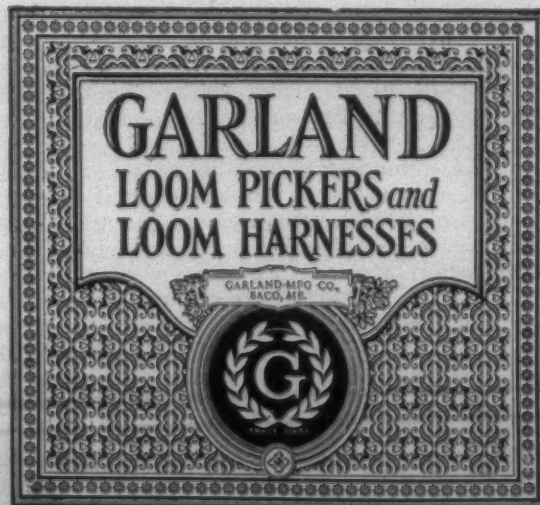
The Textile Foundation, Washington, D. C., was organized four years ago for scientific and economic research for the benefit and development of the textile industry and its allied branches, including that of production of raw materials. The present directors are Franklin W. Hobbs, president, Arlington Mills, Boston, Mass., chairman; Stuart W. Cramer, president, Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C., treasurer; Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Daniel C. Roper, secretary of Commerce, and Frank D. Cheney, Cheney Bros., New York. Edward T. Pickard, chief, Textile Division, Department of Commerce, is secretary of the Foundation.

A Satisfactory Set-Up

The statement in Washington of Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers, that Southern textile workers are "clamoring for the calling of a general strike," is of course one of the most ridiculously false assertions yet made in this labor-legislation controversy.

There is no evidence whatever to support Mr. Gorman's claims and one rather suspects that such strike possibilities as there may be in this field are chiefly due to fomentation by agents of his organization.

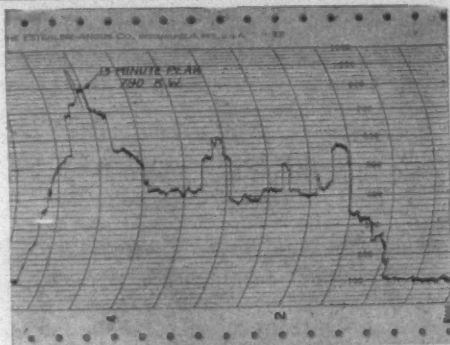
The Cotton Textile Relations Board which has been set up under existing law to adjust disputes between cotton mill workers and their employers is evidently performing its functions quite satisfactorily, and Senator Wagner himself is understood to concede that there is no necessity for changing this set-up even in the event that his labor measure is adopted. This board would be preserved, the Senator is quoted as having told Senator Byrnes, and it is very evidently his judgment that the labor situation in the Southern cotton mills is being very satisfactorily handled from all standpoints under the existing law. And we think that is a sound judgment. The need for any further labor legislation, so far as the textile industry is concerned, is difficult to discern.—*Greenville Daily News.*



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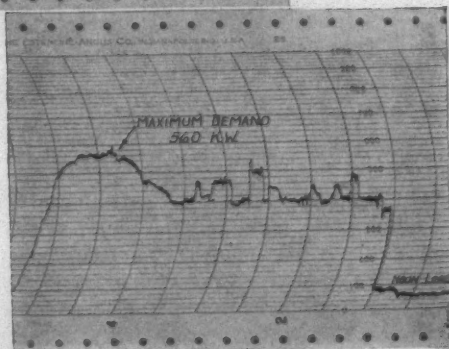
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Lighting in Textile Mills

(Continued from Page 4)

But in calculating these intensities no account was taken of shadows where objects must be seen with maximum sharpness. The mercury vapor lamp reduces these shadows practically to the vanishing point as the result of two different actions. There is first, the visual action, previously described, of increasing contrast, which increases the visibility at these intensities about 75 per cent. And second, there is the length of the light-source, 4 feet, which so shines around small objects as to reduce the total shadows to mere invisible specs. By placing the lamps over the aisles the shadow of the weaver is always at his side, and so does not fall where he wishes to see.

The economic standpoint remains to be considered. It is not so long ago that 1 lamp to 8 (eight) looms was considered good lighting; and plenty of cases of such lighting, and even worse, can be found today. The question is, will it pay to use one lamp for four looms, or double the old amount? The question of how much light can be profitably used was discussed in a previous article. From the conclusions reached it seems quite safe to say that one lamp to four looms is economically sound practice. The experience of those using this amount of light for weaving substantiates this opinion.

Celanese Fabrics

(Continued from Page 7)

few all-Celanese fabrics which require any softening or stiffening agent.

The most common error with jig-dyed fabrics seems to be in putting finishing material into the fabric when it is not necessary.

Fabrics which are dyed in the boil-off are limited to voile and ninon and, as I say, many plants are now handling those two fabrics either on the jig or on the winch. With the new constant speed jigs which are now on the market there is no reason at all why even the flimsiest of fabrics should not be handled in that way. We have for a long while in our own plant handled both the voile and the ninon in the boil-off. We found that it was more economical to boil-off and then dye in the boil-off rather than transfer from the boil-off box to the winch. After taking out of the boil-off tank that fabric is merely tented and run over the button-breaker.

Now, gentlemen, I have just tried to hit the high spots. I know that the most interesting part of this discussion will be in an open forum. As I said before, I have talked so much on this subject that I feel that everyone else is probably bored with it, but I will be glad to answer any questions that any of you ask if it is possible for me to answer them. I only ask that you limit your questions to the handling of the fabric in the dyehouse rather than questions as to the chemical construction of the yarn or anything of that sort.

Important Decision in Labor Dispute At Cleveland Cloth Mills

(Continued from Page 3)

company's payrolls. When at any time increases are made in employment, employees will be returned to work in accordance with their continuous terms of service, provided, however, that the above provision does not obligate the management or compel them to place or retain incompetent or inexperienced employees on situations or jobs that they are not competent to perform.

"7. The management and the employees agree that when committees of equal representation, as provided for in Section XVII of the cotton textile code, shall have worked out satisfactory agreements and memoranda on piece rates, equitable machine loads, and other working conditions, that those said agreements and understandings arrived at after full and friendly conferences shall be stated in writing and reported to the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board, and be effective until changes or modifications are made through procedure provided under Section XVII of the cotton textile code.

"8. The employees agree in consideration of this relationship to do everything in their power to maintain efficiency, high quality production and harmonious relationships to the best of their ability. The management on its part, agrees that its supervisory staff will exercise every facility and degree of co-operation in carrying out the responsibilities in this relationship."

Textile Hall Corporation Re-Elects Officers

Greenville, S. C.—The annual meeting of the directors of Textile Hall Corporation was held here Friday, March 30th. The following directors were elected: John W. Arrington, president Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.; W. E. Beattie, retired, Greenville, S. C.; Cason J. Callaway, president Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.; W. W. Carter, treasurer Fiske-Carter Cons. Co., Greenville, S. C.; Thurmond Chatham, president Chatham Mfg. Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.; Donald Comer, president Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.; Herman Cone, treasurer Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.; R. I. Dalton, Southern agent Whitin Machine Works, Charlotte, N. C.; J. F. Gallivan, president Gallivan Cons. Co., Greenville, S. C.; B. E. Geer, president Furman University, Greenville, S. C.; B. B. Gossett, president Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Edwin Howard, Southern sales manager Veeder-Root, Inc., Greenville, S. C.; Geo. H. Lanier, president West Point Mfg. Co., West Point, Ga.; H. A. Ligon, president Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C.; J. Spencer Love, president Burlington Mills, Burlington, N. C.; Cartter Lupton, president Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. A. McPherson, vice-president J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, S. C.; J. E. Sirrine, president J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, S. C.; W. G. Sirrine, attorney-at-law, Greenville, S. C., and Fred O. Tyler, secretary Anniston Mfg. Co., Anniston, Ala.

The directors subsequently elected W. G. Sirrine, president and treasurer; J. A. McPherson, vice-president, and Miss Bertha M. Green, secretary.

The corporation which built and operates Textile Hall enters its nineteenth year, with preparations under way for the eleventh Southern Textile Exposition which is to be held October 15th to 20th. Most of the important machinery builders of the country have taken space and plans are proceeding rapidly for what promises to be one of the most interesting shows ever held in the Hall.

This will be an all-textile exhibition to which all mill executives and workers in New England and the South are invited. Reduced railroad rates have been announced south of Washington, and are now being sought in the New England territory. Special sleeping cars will be operated each day of the show from Greenville and Atlanta.

The Southern Textile Association will hold its autumn convention during the week, and there will also be a meeting of the Greenville Section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Other special meetings and conventions are being arranged.

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Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts of materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 535 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

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Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

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Carolina Steel & Iron Co., Greensboro, N. C.

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Stone, Chas. H., Stone Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

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Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps., William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C., Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I., with Southern office and stock room at 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C., also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

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Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., Webb Durham, 2029 E. Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

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Southern Textile Securities

Quotations By
A. M. Law & Co., Inc.
Spartanburg, S. C.

March 27, 1934.

	Share	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills	—	—	8
Anderson Cotton Mills	—	35	—
Arcade Cotton Mills	—	7	13
Arcadia Mills	—	10	—
— (\$5)	1	28	32
Arcadia Mills, pfd.	—	20	—
Arkwright Mills	—	—	35
Avondale Mills, Ala.	—	—	—
(Par. \$5)	1	27	31
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	—	—	120
Beaumont Mfg. Co. 7%	—	—	—
pfd.	7 1/2	30	—
Belton Mills (Par. \$25)	—	8	11

Belton Mills, pfd.	3 1/2	49	—
Bibb Mfg. Co.	4	80	85
Brandon Corp., A	—	37	41
Brandon Corp., B	—	6	9
Brandon Corp., pfd.	7 1/2	90	95
Calhoun Mills	4	40	50
Chadwick-Hos Co. (Par. \$25)	1	10	12
Chiquola Mfg. Co.	10	105	120
Chiquola Mfg. Co., pfd.	6	74	78
Clifton Mfg. Co.	8	79	85
Columbus Mfg. Co.	6	65	75
Cowpens Mills	—	20	25
D. E. Converse Co.	5	60	—
Dallas Mfg. Co.	—	17	23
Darlington Mfg. Co.	—	3	7
Drayton Mills	—	10	—
Dunear Mills	1	115	130
Dunear Mills, pfd.	7	97	101
Eagle & Phenix Mills	—	45	55
Easley Cotton Mills, pfd.	—	25	30
Enterprise Mfg. Co.	—	40	50
Fairforest Finishing Co., Serial Notes	6 1/2	90	100
Florence Mills	4	40	50
Florence Mills, pfd.	7	85	95
Gaffney Mfg. Co. (Par. \$50)	—	20	23
Gainesville Cot. Mills	—	43	47
Glenwood Mills	6	70	80
Gossett Mills	5	47	55
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	—	50	65
Grendel Mills, pfd. (Par. \$20)	—	13	15
Hamrick Mills	—	40	50
Hartsville Cotton Mills	6 1/2	70	—
Industrial Cotton Mills Co., pfd.	7	62	68
Inman Mills	6	60	—
Inman Mills, pfd.	7	80	—
Judson Mills, A pfd.	7 1/2	70	—
Judson Mills, B pfd.	—	58	—
King, John P., Mfg. Co.	—	50	60
Laurens Cotton Mills	4	50	60
Limestone Cotton Mills	—	40	50
Lydia Cotton Mills, Serial Notes	7	85	90
Marion Mfg. Co.	6	70	80
Marlboro Mills (Par. \$20)	—	12	14
Mills Mill, pfd.	—	66	75
Molokoh Mfg. Co., pfd.	7	86	—
Monarch Mills	6	64	71
Musgrove Cotton Mills	—	12	16
Newberry Cotton Mills	6	60	75
Norris Cotton Mills	4	25	—
Orr Cotton Mills	—	37	—
Orr Cotton Mills, pfd.	7 1/2	77	83
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	—	30	33
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	—	64	70
Pickens Cotton Mills	8	80	90
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	8	105	115
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	—	20	23
Riverside and Dan River Mills (Par. \$25)	—	9	11
Riverside and Dan River Mills, 6% pfd.	—	70	74
Saxon Mills	—	13	22
Sibley Mfg. Co.	—	20	30
Southern Bleachery & Print Works	—	19	21
Southern Bleachery & Print Works, pfd.	7	86	90
Southern Bleachery, Serial Notes	7	99	101
Southern Franklin Process (No Par)	—	3	7
Southern Franklin Process, pfd.	7	95	100
Southern Worsted Corp., pfd.	—	40	50
Spartan Mills	8	95	—
Spencer Corp., Serial Notes	—	—	60
Union-Buttalo Mills (Par. \$10)	—	8	10
Union-Buttalo Mills, 1st pfd.	1 1/2	75	83
Union-Buttalo Mills, 2nd 2nd pfd.	—	23	25
Victor-Monaghan Co. (Ex. Div.)	6	66	68
Victor-Monaghan Co.	6	63	67
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	7	105	—
Wallace Mfg. Co.	—	55	60
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	—	55	65
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., pfd.	—	75	80
Wellington Mills (No Par)	—	8	—
Wellington Mills, pfd.	6	67	—
Woodside Cotton Mills Co., pfd.	—	11	14

*Plus extra.

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—Although the week was a quiet one in the cotton goods markets, somewhat larger sales of gray goods were noted on Friday. It was estimated that sales on that day accounted for about a quarter million yards of print cloths and carded broadcloths, mostly for April delivery. The price of print cloths advanced an eighth cent a yard on most constructions. Market factors here felt that the better business might easily be the start of a new buying movement. It was apparent that those who have said that renewed demand would quickly strengthen prices seemed to be correct in that belief.

The buying was limited to a few users and trade in most divisions of the market was not general. Inquiry was more general, however, with indications that other buyers were seriously considering further supplies. It was generally felt that business could show further improvement this week in spite of the interruption caused by the holiday.

Narrow print cloths did not participate in the better trading, and prices were very generally unchanged. There was some business in minor quantities.

Carded broadcloths were quiet for most of the day, but just before the close appreciable quantities of 80x60s were sold at 7½c and similar amounts of 100x60s moved at 9½c. Other broadcloth styles continued quiet.

Narrow sheetings were generally unchanged and trading was light. Changes during the week on this style were few, although there were some instances where limited sources accepted lower prices.

In fine goods markets there was little in the way of activity. Occasional interest was shown in some fancies for later deliveries, and there were one or two instances of moderate interest in spots of standard constructions. The bulk of mills reported very little inquiry for any deliveries during the day, however, and the week's trading closed at about the pace which had prevailed throughout the past several weeks.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5
Print cloths, 27-in., 27-in., 64x60s	4⅞
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7¾
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9⅞
Brown sheetings, 4-yd., 56x60s	8⅞
Brown sheetings, standard	10½
Tickings, 8-ounce	18½
Denims	16
Dress gingham	15
Staple gingham	9
Standard prints	7½

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market was quiet during the week, although more buying interest was shown by knitters. Some of the spinners of carded yarns who sell direct increased their business over the preceding week, but generally business was slow.

The majority of yarn producers were more eager than in some time to get additional contract business on their books. Buyers, on the other hand, were apathetic about the situation, for they were coming to the end of their larger spring season or their equipment is already so fully provided for that they could not see their way clear to go beyond their present manufacturing facilities. The situation was also mixed since a number of yarn buyers were in a position to take orders for a part of their product, either for prompt deliveries or most often for later shipment.

It was noted that within the last few days no selling pressure was derived from spinners. Many had made their final concession effort to book orders, since it was frequently held that selling prices show practically no profit if based on the payment of current cotton prices and the processing tax. A quick reversal in the price situation is looked for in the event of anything developing to change the attitude of important operators. On this account a few have preferred to await a more favorable market instead of entering the severer competition which prevails at the present time.

New business is smaller because manufacturers are less inclined to buy but also due to the fact that spinners, feeling margins are too small to commit themselves ahead at current rates, have turned down a large amount of business which has been offered them and which they can still take. Merchants here say that this attitude is prevalent among their sources of supply.

Buyers' interest in yarn of double carded quality remains active, according to local distributors, who report that sales and inquiries continue fairly numerous, with the aggregate volume of yarn movement holding up well. Shipping instructions in this department are said to show that this type of carded yarn is going steadily into production.

Southern Single Warps			
10s	28	30s	36½-37
12s	28½	40s	44-45
14s	29	40s ex.	47
16s	29½	50s	51
20s	31	Duck yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
26s	34½	8s	28
30s	36-36½	10s	29
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		12s	30
8s	28	16s	31
10s	28½	20s	32
12s	29	Carpet Yarns	
14s	30½	Tinged carpet, 8s, 3	
16s	31½	and 4-ply	25
20s	34	Colored stripes, 8s, 3	
26s	35	and 4-ply	26
30s	36½-37	White carpets, 8s, 3	
30s ex.	39	and 4-ply	27½
Southern Single Skeins		Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
8s	27½	8s, 1-ply	22
10s	28	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	22½
12s	28½	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23
14s	29	12s, 2-ply	23½
16s	29½	16s, 2-ply	27
20s	30½	20s, 2-ply	29½
26s	34½	30s, 2-ply	35
30s	36-36½	30s, 2-ply	39
36s	41½	Southern Frame Cones	
40s	44	8s	27½
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		10s	28
8s	27½	12s	28½
10s	28	14s	29
12s	28½	16s	29½
14s	29	18s	30
16s	30	20s	30½
20s	31	22s	31½
24s	33½	24s	32½
26s	34½	26s	33½
		28s	34½
		30s	35½-36

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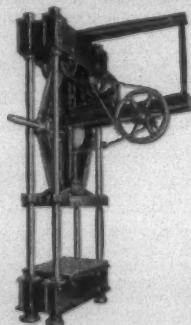
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WANTED—Salesman to cover manufacturing (principally textile) trade in Central Southern territory. Age preferred, 25 to 35 years. Good education; must have technical and practical textile mill experience. Address application with experience and detailed information to B. W. C., care Textile Bulletin.

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WANTED—Position as preparatory department foreman or fixer who is young and willing worker. Experienced on rayon, crepes, etc. Am also A-1 cone winder and doubler man. Strictly sober, excellent references. Go anywhere. K. A. B., care Textile Bulletin.

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WANTED—Position as preparatory department foreman or fixer who is young and willing worker. Experienced on rayon, crepes, etc. Am also A-1 cone winder and doubler man. Strictly sober, excellent references. Go anywhere. K. A. B., care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer carding, spinning, winding and warping. 20 years experience; can offer best of references. 48 years of age. G. W. B., care Textile Bulletin.

Much Interest In Cotton Week

Current early interest in National Cotton Week, the fourth annual observance of which is set for May 14-19, is so far ahead of similar developments of other years that it now appears that a record number of department stores and specialty shops for both men and women, as well as chain organizations, will be actively participating in this year's event. Last year more than 28,000 stores made National Cotton Week the focal point of their May promotions with results that had a force and influence on retail business throughout the summer.

Co-operation in extra generous measure is this year coming from the nation's laundries, among other sources. The Laundryowners National Association's house-organ, *The Record*, urges all laundries to tie in with National Cotton Week. A new series of "Wash Fabrics Chats"—fliers that are used for package inserts—are being prepared by the Association for use by both retail stores and laundries. The Cotton-Textile Institute is already ready to assist laundries with specific suggestions for working with local stores in their own communities on practical promotion plans.

The Mid-Spring, 1923, issue of Butler Brothers Catalog features National Cotton Week with a suggested all-cotton window display for the event appearing on the front cover. The Cotton Week poster design is reproduced on pages throughout the catalog. An editorial message refers to the event as "a splendid opportunity to sell cotton goods with attention repaid with worth-while sales volume."

Bemberg Sponsors Dress Contest

American Bemberg Corporation have announced a contest for designs of daytime dresses of triple sheer fabrics of Bemberg yarn with awards of \$200, \$100, \$50 and six \$25 awards for prize winning models. The competition is open to American designers and models submitted must be available for sale in dress manufacturer's lines for spring and summer. The contest, designed to stimulate interest in the production of outstanding values in quality triple sheers of Bemberg, closes April 18th.

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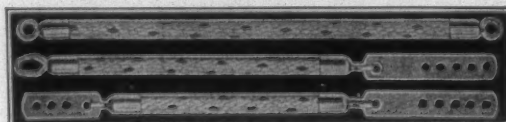
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